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**Document** JP 10-045738 A2**ID:****Title:** ANTIBIOTIC SUBSTANCE EPOXYQUINOMICIN C AND D, ITS PRODUCTION AND ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENT**Assignee:** MICROBIAL CHEM RES FOUND**Inventor:** TAKEUCHI TOMIO  
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ISHIZUKA MASAACKI**US Class:****Int'l Class:** C07D 303/36 A; A61K 31/335 B; C12P 17/02 B; C12P 17/02 J; C12R 01/01 J**Issue Date:** 02/17/1998**Filing Date:** 07/29/1996**Abstract:**

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To obtain a new compound having a new molecular skeleton and exhibiting antirheumatic activity.

**SOLUTION:** The antibiotic substances epoxyquinomicin C and D are expressed by the formula (R is H for epoxyquinomicin C and Cl for epoxyquinomicin D). The epoxyquinomicin C has the following physical and chemical properties; appearance and nature, white powder having weakly acidic nature; melting point, 168-172°C (decomposition); specific rotation,  $[\alpha]_{D25} = +128^\circ$  (c=1.0, methanol); etc. The compound of the formula can be produced by culturing a microbial strain capable of producing epoxyquinomicin C and D such as Amycolatopsis sp. MK299-95F4 in a nutrient medium at

pH6. 5-7.5 under aerobic condition.

(C)1998,JPO

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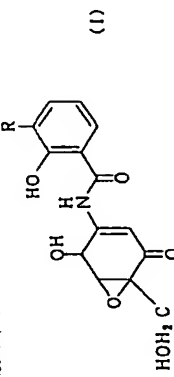


結果、アミコラトブシス属に属する酢酸のエポキシキノマイシンAおよびB生産菌は、エポキシキノマイシンAおよびBと化学構造骨格が共通するが別属の新規な化合物2種を生産していることを見いだした。今回、これら新規な化合物2種を単離することに成功し、それぞれにエポキシキノマイシンCおよびエポキシキノマイシンDと命名した。

【0007】また、本発明者らは、微生物の代謝産物の中から抗リウマチ活性を示す物質を探索する研究を鋭意行なっていたので、今回発見したエポキシキノマイシンCおよびエポキシキノマイシンDが抗リウマチ活性を有するが研究した。その結果、本発明にかかわるエポキシキノマイシンCおよびエポキシキノマイシンDが慢性関節リウマチの動物実験モデルであるコラーゲン誘発関節炎を抑制することを見いだした。また、先に本発明者らが発見したエポキシキノマイシンAおよびエポキシキノマイシンBも抗リウマチ活性を有することを見いだした。これらの知見に基づいて、本発明が完成された。

【0008】なお、本発明者らが今回新たに得たエポキシキノマイシンCおよびエポキシキノマイシンDは、特定の阻害に対して弱い抗腫活性を示したが、各種の癌細胞の増殖を抑制する活性がかなり低いことが認められた。

【0009】従って、第1の本発明においては、次の一般式(1)



E) マススペクトル (m/z) : 292 (M+H) ·

290 (M-H) ·

F) 高分解能マススペクトル: 実験値 292.0821 (M+H) ·

計算値 292.0804

G) 分子式: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>

H) 紫外線吸収スペクトル:

(1) メタノール溶液中で測定したUV吸収スペクトルは添付図面の図1に示す。主なピークは次のとおりである。

$\lambda_{\max}$  nm (ε) 297(17430)

(11) 0.01N NaOH-メタノール溶液中で測定したUV吸収スペクトルは添付図面の図1に示す。主なピークは次のとおりである。

$\lambda_{\max}$  nm (ε) 304(18270), 364(9760)

(111) 0.01N HCl-メタノール溶液中で測定したUV吸収スペクトルは添付図面の図1に示す。主なピークは次のとおりである。

C) 比旋光度: [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +142° (c 1.0, メタノール)

(式中、RはエポキシキノマイシンCでは水素原子を示し、またエポキシキノマイシンDでは酸素原子を示す)で表わされる化合物であるエポキシキノマイシンCおよびエポキシキノマイシンD、あるいはこれらの塩が提供される。

【0010】エポキシキノマイシンCおよびDは、弱酸性物質であり、それらの塩としては第4級アモンニウム塩などの有機塩基との塩、あるいは各種金属との塩、例えばナトリウムのようなアルカリ金属との塩があり、これらの塩も上記の抗リウマチ活性を有する。

【0011】次に、抗生物質エポキシキノマイシンCおよびDの理化学的性質を記載する。

(1) エポキシキノマイシンCの理化学的性質

A) 外観及び性質: 白色粉末、弱酸性物質

B) 融点: 168-172°C (分解)

C) 比旋光度: [α]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +128° (c 1.0, メタノール)

D) TLCのR<sub>f</sub>値: 0.31

シリカゲル (Art. 105715, メルク社製) の薄層クロマトグラフィーで展開溶媒としてクロロホルム-メタノール (10:1) で展開して測定した場合

ル)

D) TLCのR<sub>f</sub>値: 0.10

シリカゲル (Art. 105715, メルク社製) の薄層クロマト

E) マススペクトル (m/z) :

326 (M+H) ·

324 (M-H) ·

F) 高分解能マススペクトル: 実験値

計算値 326.0417

G) 分子式: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> C1

H) 紫外線吸収スペクトル:

(1) メタノール溶液中で測定したUV吸収スペクトルは添付図面の図5に示す。主なピークは次のとおりである。

$\lambda_{\max}$  nm (ε) 299(17590)

(11) 0.01N NaOH-メタノール溶液中で測定した吸収スペクトルは添付図面の図5に示す。主なピークは次のとおりである。

$\lambda_{\max}$  nm (ε) 304(18950), 367(9230)

(111) 0.01N HCl-メタノール溶液中で測定したUVスペクトルは添付図面の図5に示す。主なピークは次のとおりである。

$\lambda_{\max}$  nm (ε) 297(18530)

I) 紫外線吸収スペクトル (KBr錠剤法): 添付図面の図6に示す。

$\nu_{\max}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3438, 1643, 1533, 1281, 1200

J) <sup>13</sup>C-NMRスペクトル (CD<sub>3</sub>OD/TMS): 添付図面の図7に示す。

K) <sup>1</sup>H-NMRスペクトル (CD<sub>3</sub>OD/TMS): 添付図面の図8に示す。さらに、抗生物質エポキシキノマイシンCおよびDの生物学的性質を次に記載する。

【0012】A) コラーゲン誘発関節炎抑制作用

コラーゲン誘発関節炎に対する効果を1群5〜8のDBA/

グラフィーで展開溶媒としてクロロホルム-メタノール (10:1) で展開して測定した場合

E) マススペクトル (m/z) :

326 (M+H) ·

324 (M-H) ·

F) 高分解能マススペクトル: 実験値

計算値 326.0417

I) 慢性マウスを用いて調べた。すなわち、タイプIIコラーゲンと同等量のプロインのコンブライトアジュバントと共に乳化して1mg/mlの投与液を調製した。これをマウスの尾根部の皮内に0.1ml接種して投与した。3週間後に同様の操作手法で乳化したタイプIIコラーゲンの0.1mlをマウスの腹腔内に投与して追加免疫を行ない関節炎を誘発させた。

【0013】エポキシキノマイシンのAおよびCの2mg/kgまたは4mg/kg、ならびにエポキシキノマイシンBの1mg/kgまたは2mg/kgを最初のコラーゲン接種の日より1週間に3回、合計6週間腹腔内投与した。コラーゲン誘発関節炎の抑制効果は前肢および後肢の発赤、腫脹および腫脹の程度による0〜4のスコア(4肢の合計の最高点は16)により評価した。スコア0は全く症状がみられない場合、スコア1は四肢の前肢と小関節が1本のみ発赤、腫脹を示す場合、スコア2は小関節が2本以上、あるいは手首、足首などの比較的大きな関節が発赤、腫脹を示す場合、スコア3は1本の手や足全体が発赤、腫脹を示す場合、スコア4は1本の手や足の全体的な腫脹が最大限に達し、しかも関節の強度を伴っていることと判断した場合をそれぞれ示す。結果を表1に示す。

【0014】

(表1) コラーゲン誘発関節炎抑制作用

投与化合物	投与量 (mg/kg/日)	一週中の マウス数	スコア	
			5週目	8週目
対 照	-	8	9.25±1.35	9.03±1.44
エポキシキノマイシンA	2	6	2.00±1.03**	3.83±0.70**
	4	5	2.00±0.84**	1.20±0.58**
エポキシキノマイシンB	1	5	3.00±1.34*	3.03±1.34*
	2	5	2.25±0.83**	3.50±1.71*
エポキシキノマイシンC	2	5	6.40±0.87	6.80±0.97
	4	5	1.80±0.51**	2.40±0.53**

スコア：平均値±標準偏差

対照組との間の有意差 \*p&lt;0.05, \*\*p&lt;0.01

【0015】エポキシキノマイシンAの2mg/kg、4mg/kg、エポキシキノマイシンBの1mg/kg、2mg/kg、およびエポキシキノマイシンCの4mg/kgは有意に関節炎のスコアを抑制した。

【0016】B) 抗炎症性

本発明による抗生物質エポキシキノマイシンCおよびD

(表2)

試 験 菌	最低発育阻止濃度 (μg/ml)	
	エポキシキノマイシンC	エポキシキノマイシンD
スタヒロコッカス・アウレウス・スリス	50	>50
スタヒロコッカス・アウレウス ES 6610	100	100
スタヒロコッカス・アウレウス ES 10520	100	100
バストレラ・セシジ sp. 6395	50	50

【0018】C) 菌細胞増殖抑制性

各種の菌細胞を用いて菌細胞の増殖を50%抑制するエポキシキノマイシンCおよびエポキシキノマイシンDの濃

その結果を表3に示す。

(表3)

供 試 菌 株	IC <sub>50</sub> (μg/ml)	
	エポキシキノマイシンC	エポキシキノマイシンD
マウス白血腫 L1210	>100	>100
マウス IMCカルシノーマ	>100	>100
エールリッヒ	>100	>100
マウス黒色腫 B16-BL6	>100	>100

【0020】D) 毒性

ICR系雄性マウスにエポキシキノマイシンCおよびエポキシキノマイシンDの100mg/kgを腹腔内単回投与した。マウスは死亡し、また毒性症状も見られなかった。また、エポキシキノマイシンCの4mg/kg/日を1週間に3回、合計6週間腹腔内に投与したが死亡個体および毒性症状を示す個体は見られなかった。エポキシキノマイシンCの造血細胞に対する毒性は非常に低い。

【0021】表2の結果から明らかなように、本発明によるエポキシキノマイシンCおよびDは、特定の細菌に対して強い抗菌活性を有するから抗菌剤として有用である。しかし、表3の結果から明らかなように、エポキシキノマイシンCおよびDは各種の菌細胞の増殖を100μg/mlで抑制しなかった。

【0022】さらに第2の本発明によれば、アミコラトブシス属に属する、前記の一般式(1)のエポキシキノマイシンCおよびDの生産菌を培養培地に培養し、その培養物からエポキシキノマイシンCおよび(または)エポキシキノマイシンDを採取することを特徴とする、抗生物質エポキシキノマイシンCおよび(または)エポキシキノマイシンDの製造法が提供される。

【0023】第2の本発明の方法で使用できるエポキシキノマイシンCおよびDの生産菌の一例としては、アミコラトブシス sp. NK299-95F4 株がある。この菌株は平成6年10月、微生物化学研究所において、宮城県仙台市の土壌より分離された放線菌で、NK299-95F4の菌株番号が付された微生物である。

【0024】このNK299-95F4株の菌学的性状を次に記載する。

1. 形態

増殖菌糸はよく分枝し、ジグザグ状を呈する。また分枝が認められる。菌糸は直状あるいは不規則な曲線で、円筒形〜扁平形の断片または胞子殻の構造に分析する。その表面は平滑であり、大きさは約0.4〜0.8×1.1〜

1.6ミクロンである。発生枝、菌糸、胞子のう及び運動性胞子は認められない。

【0025】2. 各種培地における生育状態  
色の記載について(1)内に示す標準は、コンディナー・コーポレーション・オブ・アメリカのカラー・ハーモニ・マニュアル (Color harmony manual) を用いた。

(1) シュクロース・明塩培養培地 (27℃培養)  
無色の発育上に、白の菌糸をうすうすと増生して、溶解性色素は認められない。

(2) グルコース・アスパラギン酸培養培地 (27℃培養)  
うす黄 (2ea, Lt Wheat ~ 2gc, Bamboo) の発育上に、白の菌糸を増生し、溶解性色素は黄を帯びる。

(3) グリセリン・アスパラギン酸培養培地 (15P-培地 5、27℃培養)  
うす黄茶 (31e, Camel ~ 31e, Cinnamon) の発育上に、白の菌糸を増生して、溶解性色素は黄を帯びる。

(4) スターチ・無塩培養培地 (15P-培地 4、27℃培養)  
無色の発育上に、白の菌糸をうすうすと増生して、溶解性色素は認められない。

【0026】(5) チロシン寒天培地 (15P-培地 7、27℃培養)  
うす黄茶 (21g, Mustard Tan) ~ 灰味黄茶 (31g, Adobe Brown) の発育上に、白の菌糸を増生し、溶解性色素はうす黄茶を呈する。

(6) 栄養寒天培地 (27℃培養)  
うす黄 (2ea, Lt Wheat) の発育上に、白の菌糸をうすうすと増生し、溶解性色素は認められない。

(7) イースト・麦芽寒天培地 (15P-培地 2、27℃培養)  
うす黄茶 (31e, Lt Amber) の発育上に、白の菌糸をうすうすと増生し、溶解性色素は認められない。



グラフィーで展開溶媒としてクロロホルム-メタノール (10:1) で展開して測定した場合。

【0042】E) 分子式:  $C_{16}H_{19}NO_6$  C1

F) 紫外吸収スペクトル: メタノール溶液中で測定したUV吸収スペクトルの主なピークは次のとおりである。

$\lambda_{max}$  nm ( $\epsilon$ ) 236(sh, 8900), 255(sh, 5900), 325(8000), 370(sh, 2700)

C) 紫外吸収スペクトル (KBr錠剤法)

$\nu_{max}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3450, 1710, 1670, 1600, 1520, 1460, 1340, 1230

【0043】(2) エポキシノマイシンBの物理化学的性状

A) 外観及び性質: 淡黄色固体、固態性物質

B) 融点: 178-184℃ (分解)

C) 比旋光度:  $[\alpha]_D^{25} +32.2^\circ$  (c 0.51, メタノール)

D) TLCのR<sub>f</sub>値: 0.52

シリカゲル (Arct.105715, メルク社製) の薄層クロマトグラフィーで展開溶媒としてクロロホルム-メタノール (10:1) で展開して測定した場合。

【0044】E) 分子式:  $C_{16}H_{19}NO_6$

F) 紫外吸収スペクトル: メタノール溶液中で測定したUV吸収スペクトルの主なピークは次のとおりである。

$\lambda_{max}$  nm ( $\epsilon$ ) 237(6100), 253(sh, 5400), 326(6300)

C) 紫外吸収スペクトル (KBr錠剤法)

$\nu_{max}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3430, 1710, 1660, 1610, 1530, 1340, 1230

【0045】第3の本発明による抗リウマチ剤で有効成分として用いられるエポキシノマイシンCおよびDならびにエポキシノマイシンAおよびBは、前記のとおり、慢性関節炎リウマチの動物実験モデルであるコラーゲン関節炎を抑制する活性を有する。エポキシノマイシンCおよびDならびにエポキシノマイシンAおよびBは特に抗リウマチ剤として使用される場合に、それらの投与量は症状により異なるが一般に成人一日量10-2000mg、好ましくは20-600mgであり、症状に応じて必要により1-3回に分けて投与するのがよい。投与方法は投与に適した形態をとることができ、特に経口的投与であるいは静脈的投与が望ましい。

【0046】エポキシノマイシンA~Dは、前記に示すとおり、コラーゲン関節炎に対する抑制作用を有するから、慢性関節炎リウマチのみならず、自己免疫性または抑制剤として、全身性エリテマトーデス、全身性硬化症、結節性動脈硬化、潰瘍性大腸炎および若年性糖尿病などの自己免疫疾患の予防または治療にも有効に適用することが期待できる。

【0047】

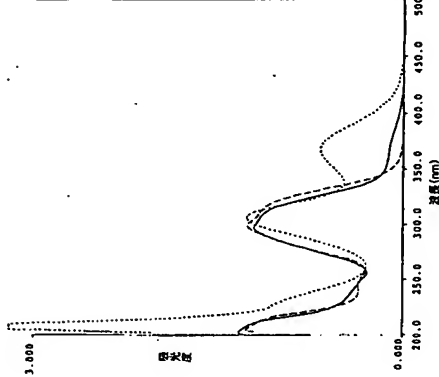
【発明の実施の形態】次に実施例により本発明を更に詳

1) で分配し、下層を減圧下で濃縮乾燥すると、茶色の油状物(0.515g) が得られた。この油状物をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー (Kieselgel 60, メルク社製, 50ml) に付し、トルエン-アセトン混合溶媒 (10:1, 7:1, 5:1, 3:1, 2:1) で順次溶出し、得られた活性画分を同条件のシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーに付し、トルエン-アセトン混合溶媒 (50:1, 20:1, 10:1, 7:1) で順次溶出した。エポキシノマイシンAおよびBの混合物が124mg得られた。この混合物の35mgをシリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒: クロロホルム-メタノール, 20:1) にかけて分離精製した。エポキシノマイシンAが融点 168-173℃ (分解) の淡黄色粉末として20mgの収量で得られ、またエポキシノマイシンBが融点 178-184℃ (分解) の淡黄色粉末として10mgの収量で得られた。

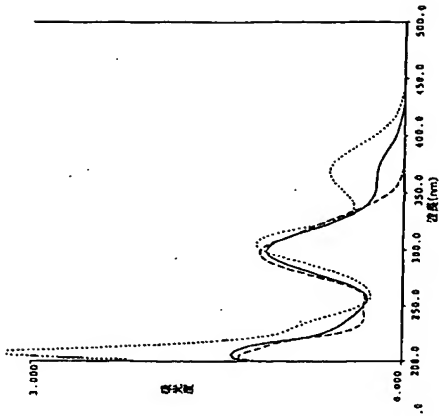
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】エポキシノマイシンCのメタノール溶液中、0.01N NaOH-メタノール溶液中および0.01N HCl-メタノール溶液中のそれぞれの紫外吸収スペクトルである。

【図1】



【図5】



【図2】エポキシノマイシンCのKBr錠剤法で測定した紫外吸収スペクトルである。

【図3】エポキシノマイシンCの重メタノール溶液 (内部標準: トリメチルシラン) にて測定したプロトン核磁気共鳴スペクトルである。

【図4】エポキシノマイシンCの重メタノール溶液 (内部標準: トリメチルシラン) にて測定した炭素13核磁気共鳴スペクトルである。

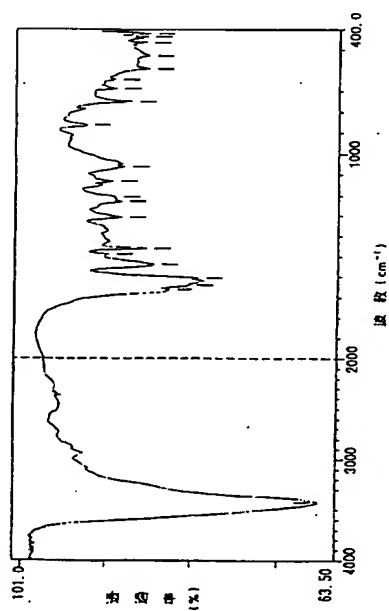
【図5】エポキシノマイシンDのメタノール溶液中、0.01N NaOH-メタノール溶液中および0.01N HCl-メタノール溶液中のそれぞれの紫外吸収スペクトルである。

【図6】エポキシノマイシンDのKBr錠剤法で測定した紫外吸収スペクトルである。

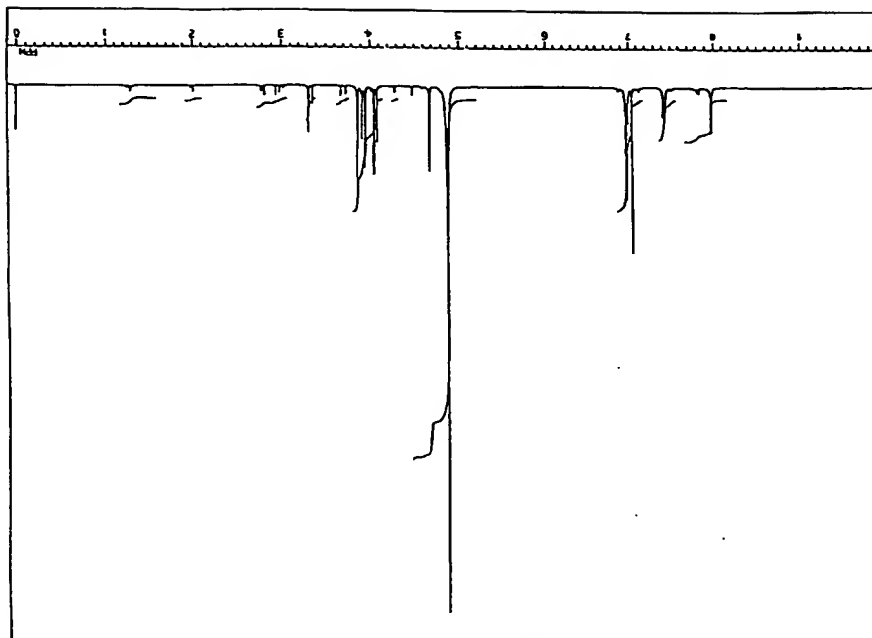
【図7】エポキシノマイシンDの重メタノール溶液 (内部標準: トリメチルシラン) にて測定したプロトン核磁気共鳴スペクトルである。

【図8】エポキシノマイシンDの重メタノール溶液 (内部標準: トリメチルシラン) にて測定した炭素13核磁気共鳴スペクトルである。

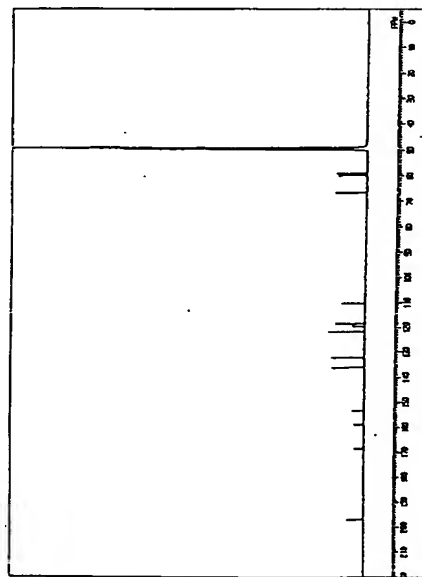
【図2】



【図4】

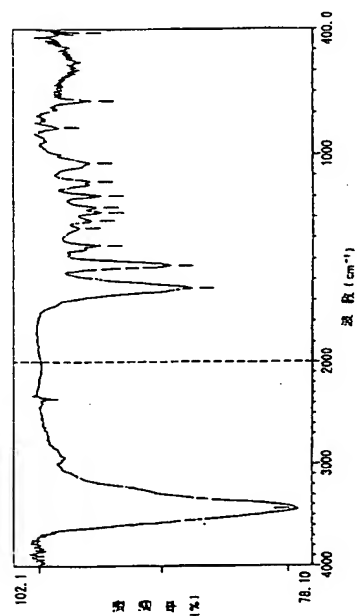


【図3】

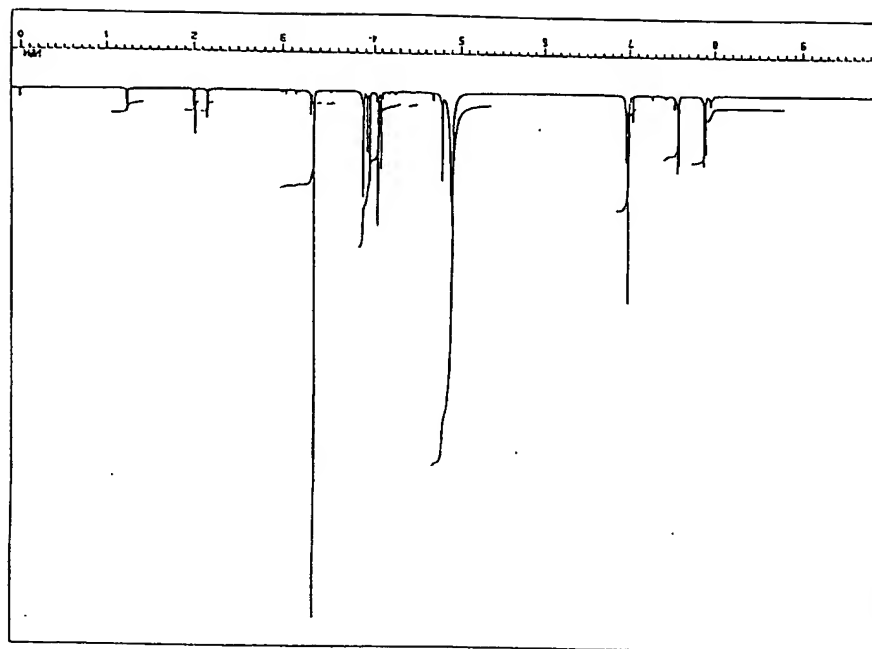




【図6】



【図8】

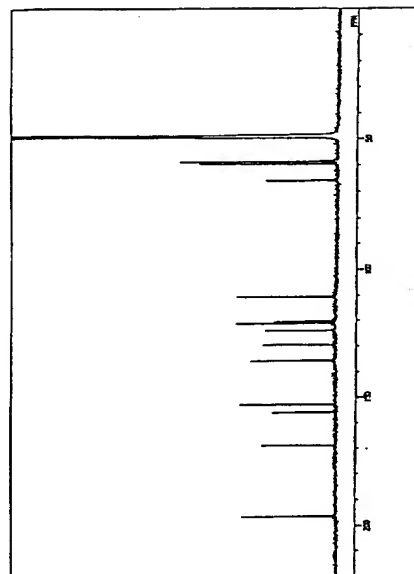


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【図7】



特開平10-45738

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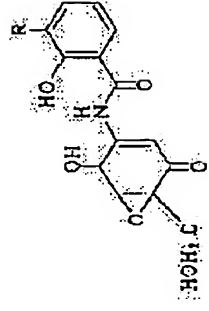
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(54) ANTIBIOTIC SUBSTANCE EPOXYQUINOMICIN C AND D, ITS PRODUCTION AND ANTIRHEUMATIC AGENT

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a new compound having a new molecular skeleton and exhibiting antirheumatic activity.

SOLUTION: The antibiotic substances epoxyquinomicin C and D are expressed by the formula (R is H for epoxyquinomicin C and C1 for epoxyquinomicin D). The epoxyquinomicin C has the following physical and chemical properties; appearance and nature, white powder having weakly acidic nature; melting point, 168-172° C (decomposition); specific rotation,  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +128^{\circ}$  (c=1.0, methanol); etc. The compound of the formula can be produced by culturing a microbial strain capable of producing epoxyquinomicin C and D such as Amycolatopsis sp. MK299-95F4 in a nutrient medium at pH6.5-7.5 under aerobic condition.



## LEGAL STATUS

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## \* NOTICES \*

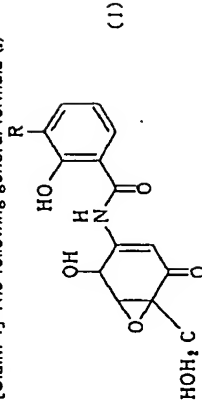
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## CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

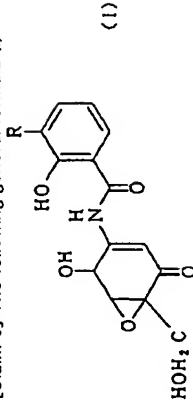
[Claim 1] The following general formula (I)



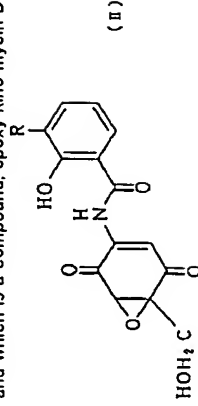
They are the antibiotic epoxy kino mycin C which is expressed with (R showing a hydrogen atom by epoxy kino mycin C, and showing a chlorine atom by epoxy kino mycin D among a formula) and which is a compound and epoxy kino mycin D, or those salts.

[Claim 2] the manufacturing method of the antibiotic epoxy kino mycin C which cultivates the production bacillus of the epoxy kino mycin C and D according to claim 1 belonging to the Amycolatopsis group to a nutrition culture medium, and is characterized by extracting epoxy kino mycin C and (or) D from the culture, and (or) epoxy kino mycin D.

[Claim 3] The following general formula (I)



They are the antibiotic epoxy kino mycin C which is expressed with (R showing a hydrogen atom by epoxy kino mycin C, and showing a chlorine atom by epoxy kino mycin D among a formula) and which is a compound, epoxy kino mycin D, and the following general formula (II).



It is the rheumatism agent characterized by containing at least one compound chosen from the antibiotic epoxy quinomycin A which is expressed with (R showing a chlorine atom by epoxy

[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001] [Field of the Invention] this invention relates to the manufacturing method of epoxy kino mycin C and (or) epoxy kino mycin D, concerning the epoxy kino mycin (Epoxyquinomicin) C which is the new molecular entity in which anti-rheumatism activity is shown and epoxy kino mycin D, or these salts, furthermore, this invention relates to the antirheumatic which makes an active principle epoxy kino mycin C and (or) epoxy kino mycin D, epoxy quinomycin A and epoxy kino mycin B, or at least one compound in those salts.

[0002] [Description of the Prior Art] The antibacterial substance of various large number is known, and

the anticancer matter of various large number is known. On the other hand, the steroid, the acid anti-inflammatory agent, or the immunity modifier is used for the conventional rheumatism therapy.

[0003] [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the chemotherapy of the microbism, to carry out the discovery or the invention of a new compound whose known antibacterial compound which is known conventionally or is used shows the antimicrobial activity which has the different chemical structure and was excellent is always desired. Moreover, the anticancer matter is always wanted to discover or invent the anticancer matter with which there is much what generally has strong toxicity, and toxicity has the low and new chemical structure, and research for it is done.

[0004] moreover, it is a problem that there are various side effects in the steroid and immunity modifier which were used under the conventional rheumatism therapy, and an acid anti-inflammatory agent is symptomatic therapy — etc. — an appearance of a very effective antirheumatic is desired from the problem. Then, or it is effective in the therapy or prevention of rheumatism and there is no side effect, it is requested that a weak new antirheumatic is offered. One of the main purposes of this invention is to offer a new antirheumatic.

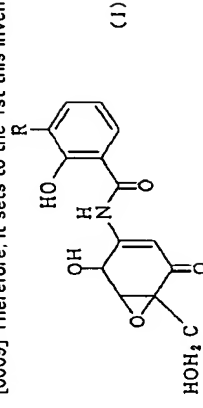
[0005] [Means for Solving the Problem] Previously, this invention persons have promoted development of an antibiotic more useful than before and research of utilization for the purpose of offering a new antibiotic with antimicrobial activity and antitumor activity. Consequently, the Amycolatopsis sp. MK 299-95F4 share which succeeded in separating the strain which belongs to the Amycolatopsis group as a new microorganism from a soil sample, and was named about this strain found out producing two or more antibiotics which have a new soil skeleton. It succeeded in isolating two sorts of these new antibiotics, and each was named epoxy quinomycin A and epoxy kino mycin B. Furthermore, it found out having the antitumor activity which shows antimicrobial activity to the gram-positive bacteria with which these new antibiotics contain drug resistance bacteria (methicillin resistant bacteria etc.), and controls growth of a cancer cell (refer to the Japanese Patent Application—No. 7 No. —315542 specification of the December, Heisei 7 four-day application).

[0006] Furthermore, it found out that the aforementioned epoxy quinomycin A and aforementioned B production bacillus which belong to the Amycolatopsis group although this

invention persons advanced research consequently produced two sorts of new compounds of another \*\* although a chemical structure frame is common in epoxy quinomycin A and B. It succeeded in isolating two sorts of these new compounds this time, and each was named epoxy kino mycin C and epoxy kino mycin D.

[0007] Moreover, since this invention persons were doing wholeheartedly research which searches the matter in which anti-rheumatism activity is shown out of the metabolite of a microorganism, they studied whether the epoxy kino mycin C discovered this time and epoxy kino mycin D would have anti-rheumatism activity. Consequently, the epoxy kino mycin C in connection with this invention and epoxy kino mycin D found out controlling the collagen induction arthritis which is the animal experiment model of rheumatoid arthritis. Moreover, it found out that the epoxy quinomycin A and the epoxy kino mycin B which this invention persons discovered previously had anti-rheumatism activity. This invention was completed based on these knowledge.

[0008] In addition, although the epoxy kino mycin C which this invention persons newly got this time, and epoxy kino mycin D showed weak antimicrobial activity to specific bacteria, it was admitted that the activity which controls growth of various kinds of cancer cells was quite low. [0009] Therefore, it sets to the 1st this invention and is the following general formula. (1)



The epoxy kino mycin C which is expressed with (R showing a hydrogen atom by epoxy kino mycin C, and showing a chlorine atom by epoxy kino mycin D among a formula) and which is a compound and epoxy kino mycin D, or these salts are offered.

[0010] Epoxy kino mycin C and D is the weak acidic matter, and has a salt with organic bases, such as quaternary ammonium salt, or a salt with various metals, for example, a salt with alkali metal like sodium, as those salts, and these salts also have the above-mentioned anti-rheumatism activity.

[0011] next, antibiotic epoxy kino mycin C and D is physicochemical — description is indicated. (1) epoxy kino mycin C is physicochemical — description — A appearance and property: — white fine particles and weak acidic matter B melting point: 168 to 172 degree C (decomposition)

C) specific-rotation: — Rf value: of [alpha] D 25+128'' (c 1.0, methanol) DTLC — as an expansion solvent with the thin-layer chromatography of 0.31 silica gel (Art. 105715, Merck Co. make) When it developed and measures with a chloroform-methanol (10:1) E mass spectrum (m/z): 292(M+H) + 290(M-H)- F high-resolution mass spectrum: Experimental value 292.0821(M+H)+ Calculated value 292.0804G molecular formula: — C14H13NO6H ultraviolet absorption spectrum: — a continuous line shows UV absorption spectrum measured in (i) methanol solution to drawing 1 of an accompanying drawing. The main peaks are as follows.

lambdamax nm (epsilon) (ii) 297 (17430) 0.01Ns A dotted line shows UV absorption spectrum measured in the NaOH-methanol solution to drawing 1 of an accompanying drawing. The main peaks are as follows.

lambdamax nm (epsilon) A broken line shows UV absorption spectrum measured in 304 (18270) and a 364 (9750) (iii) 0.01N HCl-methanol solution to drawing 1 of an accompanying drawing. The main peaks are as follows.

lambdamax nm (epsilon) 296(18140) I infrared absorption spectrum (KBr briquette method): It is shown in drawing 2 of an accompanying drawing.

numax (cm-1) 3431, 1604, 1537, 1460, 1309, 1232, 1065, a 750J 13 C-NMR spectrum (CD3 OD/TMS): It is shown in drawing 3 of an accompanying drawing.

K) 1 H-NMR spectrum (CD3 OD/TMS) : it is shown in drawing 4 of an accompanying drawing.

(2) epoxy kino mycin D is physicochemical — description — A appearance and property: — yellowish brown fine particles and weak acidic matter B melting point: 163 to 168 degree C (decomposition)

C) specific-rotation: — Rf value: of [alpha] D 25+142°(c 1.0, methanol) DTLC — as an expansion solvent with the thin-layer chromatography of 0.10 silica gel (Art.105715, Merck Co. make) When it developed and measures with a chloroform-methanol (10:1) E mass spectrum (m/z) : 326(M+H) + 324(M-H)- F high-resolution mass spectrum: Experimental value 326.0431(M+H)+ Calculated value 326.0417G molecular formula: — C14H12NO6 ClH ultraviolet absorption spectrum: — a continuous line shows UV absorption spectrum measured in (i) methanol solution to drawing 5 of an accompanying drawing. The main peaks are as follows.

lambdamax nm (epsilon) (ii)299 (17590) 0.01Ns A dotted line shows the absorption spectrum measured in the NaOH-methanol solution to drawing 5 of an accompanying drawing. The main peaks are as follows.

A broken line shows UV spectrum measured in lambdamax nm (epsilon)304 (18950) and a 367 (9230) (iii) 0.01N HCl-methanol solution to drawing 5 of an accompanying drawing. The main peaks are as follows.

lambdamax nm(epsilon)297(18530) I infrared absorption spectrum (KBr briquette method): It is shown in drawing 6 of an accompanying drawing.

numax (cm-1) 3438, 1643, 1533, 1281, a 1200J 13 C-NMR spectrum (CD3 OD/TMS): It is shown in drawing 7 of an accompanying drawing.

K) 1 H-NMR spectrum (CD3 OD/TMS) : it is shown in drawing 8 of an accompanying drawing. furthermore, antibiotic epoxy kino mycin C and D is biological — description is indicated below.

[0012] A) The effectiveness over collagen induction arthritis depressant action collagen induction arthritis was investigated using DBA / 1J male mouse of one groups 5-8. That is, the type II collagen was emulsified with the complete adjuvant of Freund of the amount of isochore, and 1mg [μl] administration liquid was produced. It is in the hide of the ridge section of a mouse about this. 0.1ml was inoculated and sensitization was carried out. Type II collagen emulsified on the operating instructions same after three weeks Intraperitoneal [ of a mouse ] was medicated with 0.1ml, the booster was performed, and arthritis was made to induce.

[0013] 2 mg/kg of A and C of epoxy kino mycin or 4 mg/kg and 1 mg/kg of epoxy kino mycin B, or 2 mg/kg were injected intraperitoneally a total of six weeks 3 times from the day of the first collagen inoculation at one week. The depressor effect of collagen induction arthritis was evaluated with the score (the apex of the sum total of four legs is 16) of 0-4 by extent of the rubor of a forelimb and a hind foot, swelling, and a tetany. When a symptom is not seen at all as for a score 0, facets, such as a finger of the limbs, one score 1 The rubor. When swelling is shown, comparatively big joints, such as 2 or more or a wrist, and an ankle, a score 2 The rubor, [ a facet ] When swelling is shown, the case where a score 3 judges that the score 4 reached the maximum further and the overall swelling of one hand or guide peg is moreover accompanied by the tetany of a joint when one hand and the whole guide peg show the rubor and swelling is shown, respectively. A result is shown in Table 1.

[0014]

(表1) コラーゲン誘発関節炎抑制作用

被験化合物	投与量 (mg/kg/日)	一野中の マウス数	スコア	
			5週目	6週目
対照	-	8	9.25±1.25	9.00±1.44
エポキシキノマイシンA	2	6	2.00±1.03**	3.83±0.70**
	4	5	2.00±0.84**	1.20±0.58**
エポキシキノマイシンB	1	5	3.00±1.34*	3.00±1.84*
	2	5	2.25±0.85**	3.50±1.71*
エポキシキノマイシンC	2	5	6.40±0.87	6.80±0.97
	4	5	1.60±0.51**	2.40±0.93**

スコア：平均値±標準誤差

対照組との間の有意差 \*p<0.05、\*\*p<0.01

[0015] 2 mg/kg of epoxy quinomycin A, 4 mg/kg, 1 mg/kg of epoxy kino mycin B, 2 mg/kg, and 4 mg/kg of epoxy kino mycin C controlled the score of arthritis intentionally.

[0016] B) The minimum growth inhibition concentration to the various bacteria of the antibiotic epoxy kino mycin C and D by antimicrobial activity this invention is as being shown in the next table 2. This antimicrobial spectrum was measured with the multiple dilution method by \*\*\*\*\* and the Mueller HINTON agar medium by the Japanese Society of Chemotherapy standard method.

[0017]

(表2)

試 験 薬	最低発育阻止濃度 (μg/ml)	
	エポキシキノ マイシンC	エポキシキノ マイシンD
スタヒロコナカス・アウレウス・スキス	50	>50
スタヒロコナカス・アウレウス IS 9510	100	100
スタヒロコナカス・アウレウス IS 10526	100	100
バストレラ・ピシシダ sp. 6395	50	50

[0018] C) The concentration (IC50 value) of the epoxy kino mycin C which controls growth of a

cancer cell 50% using the cancer cell of cancer cell growth control activity various kinds, and epoxy kino mycin D was measured by the MTT method ("Journal of Immunological Methods" refer to 65 volumes, and 55 -60 pages (1983)). The result is shown in Table 3.

[0019] (表 3)

供試癌細胞	IC <sub>50</sub> (μg/ml)	
	エポキシキノ マイシンC	エポキシキノ マイシンD
マウス白血病 L1210	>100	>100
マウス IMCカルシノーマ	>100	>100
エーデルリッヒ	>100	>100
マウス黒色腫 B16-BL6	>100	>100

[0020] D) Although intraperitoneal single-dose administration of 100 mg/kg of epoxy kino mycin C and epoxy kino mycin D was carried out to the toxic ICR system male mouse, there is no death individual and a toxic symptom was not seen, either. Moreover, although it medicated intraperitoneal one with 4 mg/kg / day of epoxy kino mycin C 3 times and a total of six weeks at one week, the individual which shows a death individual and a toxic symptom was not seen. The toxicity over the homeotherm of epoxy kino mycin C is very low.

[0021] Since the epoxy kino mycin C and D by this invention has weak antimicrobial activity to specific bacteria, it is useful as an antimicrobial agent, so that clearly from the result of Table 2. However, epoxy kino mycin C and D is growth of various kinds of cancer cells so that clearly from the result of Table 3. It did not control by ml in 100microg / .

[0022] furthermore, according to the 2nd this invention, the production bacillus of the epoxy kino mycin C and D of the aforementioned general formula (I) belonging to the Amycolatopsis group is cultivated to a nutrition culture medium, and the manufacturing method of the antibiotic epoxy kino mycin C characterized by extracting epoxy kino mycin C and (or) epoxy kino mycin D from the culture and (or) epoxy kino mycin D is offered.

[0023] As an example of the production bacillus of the epoxy kino mycin C and D which can be used by the approach of the 2nd this invention, it is Amycolatopsis, sp.MK299-95F4 There is a stock. In a microorganism national chemical laboratory, this strain is the Actinomyces separated from the soil of Sendai, Miyagi, and will be the microorganism to which the strain number of MK299-95F4 was given in October, Heisei 6.

[0024] This MK299-95F4 share mycology-description is indicated below.

1. Branch gestalt radical viable cell yarn well, and it presents the letter of zigzag. Moreover, fragmentation is accepted. Aerial mycelia have the shape of direct, and the shape of irregular music, and are divided in the fragment of a cylindrical shape - an ellipse, or the spore's structure. The front face is smooth and magnitude is abbreviation. It is 0.4 to 0.6x1.1-1.6 microns. a whorl branch, \*\*\*\*\* , and a spore obtain and a movement sexual spore is not accepted.

[0025] 2. The color harmony manual (color harmony manual of Container Corporation ofAmerica) of the container corporation OBU United States was used for the criterion shown in [ ] about the publication of the growth condition color in various culture media.

(1) Sucrose and a nitrate agar medium (27-degree-C culture)

On colorless growth, white aerial mycelium is grown slightly, and soluble coloring matter is not accepted.

(2) Glucose asparagine agar medium (27-degree-C culture)

Growing white aerial mycelium on growth of light yellow [2ea, Lt Wheat-2gc, Bamboo], soluble coloring matter wears yellow.

(3) Glycerol asparagine agar medium (5 or 27 degrees-C culture of ISP-culture media)

Growing white aerial mycelium on growth of light yellow tea [3ic, Camel -3le, Cinnamon], soluble coloring matter wears yellow-brown.

(4) Starch and a mineral salt agar medium (4 or 27 degrees-C culture of ISP-culture media)

On colorless growth, white aerial mycelium is grown slightly, and soluble coloring matter is not accepted.

[0026] (5) Thyrosin agar medium (7 or 27 degrees-C culture of ISP-culture media)

Growing white aerial mycelium on growth of light yellow tea [2lg, Mustard Tan] - gray tint yellow-brown [3lg, Adobe Brown], soluble coloring matter presents light yellow tea.

(6) Nutrient agar medium (27-degree-C culture)

White aerial mycelium is slightly grown on growth of light yellow [2ea, Lt Wheat], and soluble coloring matter is not accepted.

(7) Yeast and a malt-agar culture medium (2 or 27 degrees-C culture of ISP-culture media)

White aerial mycelium is slightly grown on growth of light yellow tea [3ic, Lt Amber], and soluble coloring matter is not accepted.

(8) Oatmeal agar medium (3 or 27 degrees-C culture of ISP-culture media)

White aerial mycelium is slightly grown on growth of colorlessness - light yellow [1 1/2ca, Cream], and soluble coloring matter is not accepted.

(9) Starch agar medium (27-degree-C culture)

On colorless growth, white aerial mycelium is grown slightly, and soluble coloring matter is not accepted.

(10) Malic-acid lime agar medium (27-degree-C culture)

On colorless growth, white aerial mycelium is grown slightly, and soluble coloring matter is not accepted.

[0027] 3. Physiological property (1) As a result of examining using a growth temperature requirement glucose asparagine agar medium (glucose 1.0% and L-asparagine 0.05%, potassium phosphate 0.05%, string agar 3.0%, pH7.0) at each temperature of 10 degrees C, 20 degrees C, 24 degrees C, 27 degrees C, 30 degrees C, 37 degrees C, and 50 degrees C, growth at 10 degrees C and 50 degrees C was not accepted, but be grown in 20 degrees C - 37 degrees C. Growth optimum temperature is considered to be near 27 degree C.

(2) Hydrolysis of starch (starch and a mineral salt agar medium, the ISP-culture medium 4 and a starch agar medium, and all are cultivated 27 degrees C)

In the culture for 21 days, it is negative also in which culture medium.

(3) Generation of melanin Mr. coloring matter (trypton yeast broth, ISP-culture-medium l:peptone yeast and an iron agar medium, an ISP-culture-medium 6; thyrosin agar medium, the ISP-culture medium 7; all are cultivated 27 degrees C)

Also in which culture medium, it is negative.

[0028] (4) Availability of a carbon source (9; 27 degrees-C culture of PURIDOHAMU GODORIBU agar-medium and ISP-culture media)

It grows using D-glucose, D-fructose, an inositol, and D-mannitol, and L-arabinose, sucrose, rhamnose, and a raffinose are not used. It is not [ the existence of use of D-xylose ] ascertained.

(5) The dissolution of malic-acid lime (a malic-acid lime agar medium, 27-degree-C culture)

The dissolution of malic-acid lime is accepted around [ after culture ] the 10th, and the operation is whenever [ middle ].

(6) The reduction reaction of a nitrate (8 or 27 degrees-C culture of 0.1% potassium-nitrate content peptone water and ISP-culture media)

It is negative.

[0029] If the above description is summarized, on the gestalt, MK299-95F4 share will branch radical viable cell yarn well, will present the shape of JIGUZAKU, and will accept fragmentation. Aerial mycelia have the shape of direct, and the shape of irregular music, and are divided in the fragment of a cylindrical shape - an ellipse, or the spore's structure. a whorl branch, \*\*\*\*\* , and

a spore obtain and a movement sexual spore is not accepted. By various culture media, white aerial mycelium is grown on growth of colorlessness light yellow - light yellow tea. Soluble coloring matter wears yellow or yellow-brown by a part of culture media. Each of generation of melanin Mr. coloring matter, water solubility of starch, and reduction reactions of a nitrate is negative.

[0030] By the way, the MK299-95F4 share fungus body component showed the cell wall type IV mold to the cell wall including the 2,6-diaminopimelic acid, the arabinose, and the galactose of a meso mold. The reducing sugar in [all] a fungus body were A molds containing arabinose and a galactose. The result of a glycolate test was an acetyl mold. Moreover, mycolic acid was not contained, but phospholipid was a PII mold (phosphatidylcholine and strange glucosamine content phospholipid are not included including phosphatidylethanolamine), and main menaquinones were MK-9 (H4), a fatty acid — 16:0, i-15:0, 16:1, and i-16:0 and 17:0 were used as the principal component.

[0031] Seeing from the above result, MK299-95F4 share is Amycolatopsis (Amycolatopsis). Group (reference: "International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology" 36 volumes, 29 - 37 pages, 1986) It is thought that it belongs, Retrieval of the known strain of the Amycolatopsis group raised Amycolatopsis SURUFUREA (Amycolatopsis sulphurea) (reference 1:same-as-the-above; and reference 2: "International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology" 37 a volume, 292 - 295 pages, 1987) as a kind of a close relationship. Then, MK299-95F4 share and this laboratory preservation strain of Amycolatopsis SURUFUREA are [ comparison ] under examination to practice, this time — MK299-95F4 share — Amycolatopsis ESUPI (Amycolatopsis sp.) — it is referred to as MK299-95F4. In addition, the deposition application of the MK299-95F4 share was made in National Institute of Bioscience and Human-Technology, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, and it was entrusted with the deposition number as FERM P-15243 on October 17, Heisei 7.

[0032] In enforcing the approach of the 2nd this invention, the production bacillus of the epoxy kino mycin C and D belonging to the Amycolatopsis group is inoculated into a nutrition culture medium, and it cultivates in this culture medium. The nutrition culture medium used here contains the carbon source and nitrogen source which can carry out utilization of the aforementioned production bacillus as a nutrition component.

[0033] As the nutrient, nutrients which can be assimilated, such as what is usually used as a nutrient of a microorganism, for example, a carbon source, a nitrogen source, and mineral salt, can be used. For example, the mineral salt of dipotassium phosphate, sodium phosphate, salt, calcium carbonate, magnesium sulfate, a manganese chloride, etc. can be used for nitrogen sources, such as the carbon source like fats and oils, such as carbohydrates, such as grape sugar, a maltose, molasses, a dextrin, a glycerol, and starch, and soybean oil, peanut oil, and a peptone, a meat extract, cottonseed powder, a soybean meal, a yeast extract, casein, corn steep liquor, NZ-amine, an ammonium sulfate, an ammonium nitrate, and an ammonium chloride and a pan, and a trace element, for example, cobalt, iron etc. be added as occasion demands If a use bacillus can use for producing antibiotic epoxy kino mycin C and D in addition to this as a nutrient, any well-known nutrient can be used.

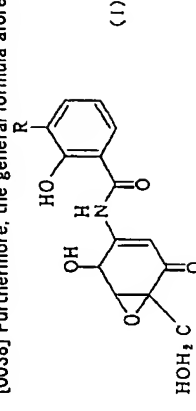
[0034] Especially the blending ratio of coal of the nutrient like the above in a culture medium is not restrained, can continue broadly and can be changed, and if the optimal presentation and the optimal blending ratio of coal of a nutrient are a person concerned by the epoxy kino mycin C to be used and D production bacillus, an easy bench scale test can determine easily. Moreover, as for the nutrition culture medium which consists of the above-mentioned nutrient, it is advantageous to be able to sterilize in advance of culture and to adjust pH of a culture medium in front of this sterilization or in the back in the range of 6-8, especially the range of pH 6.5-7.5. [0035] Culture of the epoxy kino mycin C in this nutrition culture medium and D production bacillus can be performed according to the approach usually used in manufacturing of the antibiotic by the common Actinomycetes. Usually, it can carry [ while cultivating under an aerobic condition is suitable and it stirs, and/or ] out, carrying out aeration. Moreover, although both stationary culture shaking culture and the submerged culture accompanied by aeration stirring are usable as the culture approach, liquid culture is suitable for mass production method of

epoxy kino mycin C and D.

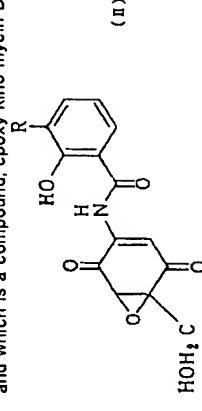
[0036] Although the culture temperature which can be used can be suitably chosen according to the production bacillus which growth of epoxy kino mycin C and D production bacillus is not substantially checked, it is not especially restricted if it is the range which can produce this antibiotic, and is used, especially a desirable thing can mention the temperature within the limits of 25 to 30 degree C. Culture is continuable until epoxy kino mycin C and D is usually fully accumulated. Although the culture time amount changes with the presentation of a culture medium, culture temperature and service temperature, use production strain, etc., the target antibiotic can usually be obtained by culture of 72-120 hours. The accumulated dose of the epoxy kino mycin C and D in the culture medium under culture can use staphylococcus AUREUSU Smith, and he can do a quantum with the cup method used for the quantum of the usual antibiotic.

[0037] The epoxy kino mycin C and D accumulated into the culture in this way extracts this from a culture. After culture, as occasion demands, after removing a fungus body from a culture by the separation approaches well-known in itself, such as filtration and centrifugal separation The solvent extraction adjust the culture filtrate to acidity (pH 2-4), and using an organic solvent, especially ethyl acetate, etc., Isolation purification of the chromatography using the chromatography and gel filtration using adsorption or ion-exchange ability, and countercurrent distribution can be carried out by using it, being independent or combining, and the target antibiotic can be extracted. As support for chromatographies which has adsorption and ion-exchange ability, activated carbon, silica gel, porous polystyrene-divinylbenzene resin, or various kinds of ion exchange resin can be used. Moreover, from the separated fungus body, the target antibiotic can be extracted from a fungus body by the solvent extraction method using a suitable organic solvent, or the melting by fungus body crushing, and isolation purification can be carried out like the above. The new molecular entity epoxy kino mycin C and D which has the above mentioned property in this way is obtained.

[0038] Furthermore, the general formula aforementioned in the 3rd this invention (I)



They are the antibiotic epoxy kino mycin C, which is expressed with (R showing a hydrogen atom by epoxy kino mycin C, and showing a chlorine atom by epoxy kino mycin D among a formula) and which is a compound, epoxy kino mycin D, and the following general formula (II).



The antirheumatic characterized by containing at least one compound chosen from the antibiotic epoxy quinomycin A which is expressed with (R showing a chlorine atom by epoxy quinomycin A, and showing a hydrogen atom by epoxy kino mycin B among a formula), and which is a compound and epoxy kino mycin B, or these salts as an active principle is offered. [0039] In the antirheumatic by the 3rd this invention, the epoxy kino mycin or the pharmaceutically permissible salt of those as an active principle can be a formal constituent with which it is mixed with the solid-state of pharmaceutically permissible daily use or liquid support,



for example, ethanol, water, starch, etc.

[0040] The epoxy quinomycin A and the epoxy kino mycin B which are used as an active principle with the antirheumatic by the 3rd this invention are the new matter, and the detail of these physicochemical qualities is Japanese Patent Application No. It is indicated by 7 No. - 315542 specification, and is Amycolatopsis of the above [ specification / this ]. Those manufacturing methods by culture of sp.MK 299-95F4 share are also indicated.

[0041] The main places of epoxy quinomycin A and the physicochemical quality of B are indicated below.

(1) epoxy quinomycin A is physicochemical --- description --- A appearance and property: --- light yellow fine particles and weak acidic matter B melting point: 168 to 173 degree C (decomposition)

(C) 25-44.6 degrees (c 0.51, methanol) of specific-rotation:[alpha] D

D) The Rf value of TLC : when it developed and measures with a chloroform-methanol (10:1) as an expansion solvent with the thin-layer chromatography of 0.28 silica gel (Art.105715, Merck Co. make).

[0042] E) molecular formula: --- C14H10NO6 ClF ultraviolet absorption spectrum: --- the main

peaks of UV absorption spectrum measured in the methanol solution are as follows.

lambdamax nm (epsilon)/236 (sh.8900), 255 (sh.5900), 325 (8000), a 370(sh, 2700) G infrared

absorption spectrum (KBr briquette method)

numax (cm-1) 3450, 1710, 1670, 1600, 1520, 1460, 1340, 1230 [0043] (2) epoxy kino mycin B is physicochemical --- description --- A appearance and property: --- light yellow fine particles and weak acidic matter B melting point: 178 to 184 degree C (decomposition)

C) The Rf value of 25-32.2 degree (c 0.51, methanol) D TLC of specific-rotation:[alpha] D : when it developed and measures with a chloroform-methanol (10:1) as an expansion solvent with the thin-layer chromatography of 0.52 silica gel (Art.105715, Merck Co. make).

[0044] E) molecular formula: --- C14H10NO6F ultraviolet absorption spectrum: --- the main peaks of UV absorption spectrum measured in the methanol solution are as follows.

lambdamax nm (epsilon)/237 (6100), 253 (sh, 5400), a 326(6300) G infrared absorption spectrum (KBr briquette method)

numax (cm-1) 3430, 1710, 1660, 1610, 1530, 1340, 1230 [0045] The epoxy kino mycin C and D, the epoxy quinomycin A, and B which are used as an active principle with the antirheumatic by the 3rd this invention have the activity which controls the collagen induction arthritis which is the animal experiment model of arthritis-chronica rheumatism as aforementioned. When epoxy kino mycin C and D, epoxy quinomycin A, and especially B are used as an antirheumatic,

although those doses change with symptoms, generally, the adult daily dose of 10-2000mg, they are 20 to 600 mg preferably, and it is good [ doses ] to prescribe a medicine for the patient in 1 - 3 steps as occasion demands according to a symptom. A medication method can take the gestalt suitable for administration, and is especially desirable. [ of oral administration or vein-administration ]

[0046] Since epoxy quinomycin A - D have the depressant action to collagen induction arthritis as they are shown above, they can expect not only rheumatoid arthritis but to apply as autoimmunity mitigation or an inhibitor effective also in prevention or the therapies of an autoimmune disease, such as systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic sclerosis, a periarteritis nodosa, ulcerative colitis, and juvenile diabetes.

[0047] [Embodiment of the Invention] Next, although an example explains this invention to a detail further, this invention is not limited to the following example.

[0048] Example 1 Antibiotic epoxy kino mycin C and D, epoxy quinomycin A, and manufacture (A) glycerol of B 0.5%, shoe cloth 2%, soybean meal 1%, 1% of dry yeast, corn steep liquor 0.5%, cobalt chloride Liquid medium containing 0.001% (it adjusts to pH7.0) Erlenmeyer flask (500ml \*\*) It pours 110ml distributively at a time, and is a conventional method. It sterilized at 120 degrees C for 20 minutes. Amycolatopsis sp. cultivated to these culture media at the agar slant medium MK299-95F4 The stock (FERM P-15243) was inoculated and rotary shaking culture was carried out for five days at 30 degrees C after that. This obtained \*\*\*\* culture medium.

[0049] Glycerol 2%, dextrin 2%, bacto-SOITON 1%, powder yeast extract 0.3%, ammonium sulfate 0.2%, calcium carbonate Liquid medium which contains one drop of silicone oil 0.2% (it adjusts to pH7.4) Erlenmeyer flask (500ml \*\*) It pours 110ml distributively at a time, and is a conventional method. It sterilized at 120 degrees C for 20 minutes. Then, it inoculated the 2ml of the above-mentioned \*\*\*\* culture medium into these culture media at a time, respectively, and rotary shaking culture was carried out to them for four days at 27 degrees C.

[0050] Thus, centrifugal separation of the obtained culture medium was carried out, and the fungus body was removed. Culture filtrate 1.8l (L) is 6 N-HCl. It is butyl acetate after making it pH2. It extracted by 1.8l and the butyl-acetate layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. Concentration hardening by drying was carried out under reduced pressure of a butyl-acetate layer, residue was melted to methanol 50ml, and it washed twice by hexane 50ml. When

concentration hardening by drying of the methanol layer was carried out under reduced pressure, brown oily matter (980mg) was obtained. If this oily matter is given to a silica gel column (Merck, Kieselgel 60, 120ml) and sequential elution is carried out by the toluene-acetone system (1 five:

10:1, 3:1), the mixture of 19mg and epoxy kino mycin C and D 170mg was obtained. [ epoxy quinomycin A ] [ 18mg and epoxy kino mycin B ]

When separation purification of the 51mg of this mixture was carried out with silica gel TLC (Merck, Art.105715, a chloroform-10% water methanol = it develops 3 times by 10:1), 13mg of epoxy kino mycin C of a white solid-state was obtained.

and 23mg of epoxy kino mycin D of yellowish brown powder was obtained. That is, epoxy kino mycin C is the melting point. It is obtained with the yield of 13mg as 168-172 degrees C (decomposition) white powder, and epoxy kino mycin D is the melting point. It was obtained with the yield of 23mg as yellowish brown powder of 163 to 168 degree C (decomposition).

(B) The culture medium obtained like the still more nearly aforementioned (A) term was filtered, and the fungus body was separated. In 2.55l (L) of culture filtrates, it is 6 N-HCl. After making it pH2, it extracted by butyl-acetate 2.55L, and the butyl-acetate layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. Concentration hardening by drying was carried out under reduced pressure of a butyl-acetate layer, residue was melted to methanol 50ml, it washed twice by hexane 50ml, and

concentration hardening by drying was carried out under reduced pressure of a methanol layer. It is chloroform-methanol-water (50:10:40, 100ml) about the obtained residue. If it distributes and

concentration hardening by drying is carried out under reduced pressure of a lower layer, it is brown oily matter (0.515g). It was obtained. This oily matter was given to the silica gel column chromatography (Kieselgel 60, the Merck Co. make, 50ml), and sequential elution was carried out with the toluene-acetone mixed solvent (1 three: 10:1, 7:1, 5:1, 2:1). The obtained activity

fraction was given to the silica gel column chromatography of these conditions, and sequential elution was carried out with the toluene-acetone mixed solvent (1 ten: 50:1, 20:1, 7:1). Epoxy quinomycin A and the mixture of B 124mg was obtained. Separation purification was carried out

having bet 35mg of this mixture on silica gel TLC (expansion solvent: a chloroform-methanol, 20:1). Epoxy quinomycin A is the melting point. It is obtained with the yield of 20mg as light yellow powder of 168 to 173 degree C (decomposition), and epoxy kino mycin B is the melting

point. It was obtained with the yield of 10mg as light yellow powder of 178 to 184 degree C (decomposition).

[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The inside of the methanol solution of epoxy kino mycin C, 0.01Ns It is each ultraviolet absorption spectrum in a NaOH-methanol solution and a 0.01N HCl-methanol solution.

[Drawing 2] It is the infrared absorption spectrum measured with the KBr briquette method of epoxy kino mycin C.

[Drawing 3] It is the proton nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum measured with the heavy methanol solution (internal standard: trimethyl silane) of epoxy kino mycin C.

[Drawing 4] It is the carbon 13 nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum measured with the heavy methanol solution (internal standard: trimethyl silane) of epoxy kino mycin C.

[Drawing 5] The inside of the methanol solution of epoxy kino mycin D, 0.01Ns It is each ultraviolet absorption spectrum in a NaOH-methanol solution and a 0.01N HCl-methanol solution.

[Drawing 6] It is the infrared absorption spectrum measured with the KBr briquette method of epoxy kino mycin D.

[Drawing 7] It is the proton nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum measured with the heavy methanol solution (internal standard: trimethyl silane) of epoxy kino mycin D.

[Drawing 8] It is the carbon 13 nuclear-magnetic-resonance spectrum measured with the heavy methanol solution (internal standard: trimethyl silane) of epoxy kino mycin D.

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[Translation done.]